The Underground Railroad

What is the Underground Railroad?

• The Underground Railroad was a term used for a network of _______, ________, and ________ that slaves in the southern United States used to escape to freedom in the Northern United States and Canada.

• The Underground Railroad wasn’t really a ______________!
  • It was a name given to the way that people escaped. No one is sure where it originally got its name, but the “underground” part of the name comes from its secrecy and the “railroad” part of the name comes from the way it was used to transport people.

• The Underground Railroad ran from ______ to the ______.

• It peaked during the ______________ in the 1850s.

Stations and Conductors

The Underground Railroad used railroad terms in its organization.

• People who led the slaves along the route were called ______________.
  Hideouts and homes where slaves hid along the way were called _________ or ____________.

• Even people who helped by giving money and food were sometimes called ______________.

Who worked on the railroad?

• Many people from various _________ worked as conductors and provided safe places for the slaves to stay along the route.

• Some of the conductors were former slaves such as __________ who escaped using the Underground Railroad and then returned to help more slaves escape.

• Many _________ people who felt that slavery was wrong also helped. They often provided _____________ in their homes as well as food and other supplies.
Harriet Tubman

• Harriet Tubman was born a slave on a ________ in Maryland. Historians think she was born in _______.

• In the year ______ Harriet decided to escape. She used the Underground Railroad. She finally became a _____ person when she made it to _________.

• Harriet wanted to help others, including her family, to safety in Canada. She joined the Underground Railroad as a _________.

• Harriet became famous as an Underground Railroad conductor.

• Ultimately she led _____ million slaves to freedom.

Harriet Tubman: Long Term Effects

• Harriet Tubman impacted the world in a ______ way because she made them think about ____________ and also helped the slaves recover their _________.

• She also helped the ___________________________ to show that women can and that has impacted us now to think twice about every woman.

• All this leads to another impact which is that everyone should pay more attention to women and they have changed their visual and mental aspect towards _________ and ____________.

How did people ‘travel’ on the railroad?

• Traveling on the Underground Railroad was _________ and ___________. Slaves would often travel by foot at night. They would sneak from one station to the next, hoping not to get _________.

• Stations were usually around ___ to ___ miles apart. Sometimes they would have to wait at one station for a while until they knew the next station was ________ and _________ for them.
Where did the Underground Railroad take place?

- The Underground Railroad went ________ to freedom. Sometimes passengers stopped when they reached a free state such as __________, ___________ or ___________.
- After ________, most escaping slaves traveled all the way to ________. They had to go to Canada to make sure they would be safe.

Fugitive Slaves Act of 1850

- In 1850 the _______________ Act was passed in the United States.
- This made it a law that ________ slaves found in free states had to be returned to their ____________ in the south.
- This made it even more difficult for the Underground Railroad. Now slaves needed to be ___________ all the way to Canada in order to be safe from being ___________ again.

Millard Fillmore (1800-1874)

- Millard Fillmore was born in __________ on January 7, 1800
- In 1819, Millard Fillmore got a job as a _______ with a local judge, and was admitted to the ____________ bar in 1823
- In 1832 Millard Fillmore became one of the U.S. House of Representatives in. During this time, Fillmore supported the protective ________ and eliminating the ____________ between the states.
- In 1846, he helped establish the University ______________ and served as its first chancellor

The End of the Underground Railroad

- On January 1st, 1863, President Abraham Lincoln issued the ______________________ liberating slaves in Confederate states.
- After the war ended, the ____ amendment to the Constitution was approved in 1865 which abolished slavery in the entire United States and therefore was the end of the Underground Railroad.
Emancipation Proclamation

• President ______________ issued the Emancipation Proclamation on January 1, 1863, as the nation approached its third year of bloody __________

• The proclamation declared "that all persons held as slaves" within the rebellious states "are, and henceforward shall be free."

• The Emancipation Proclamation freed ____ million of the nation's 4 million slaves.

Comprehension Questions:

1. What was the Underground Railroad?

2. Name a famous person at the time of the Underground Railroad. What did he/she do during this time?

3. Did the Fugitive Salves Act of 1850 make a positive or negative change? What was the change?

4. What event finally abolished slavery and ended the Underground Railroad?